

REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2. "Organization in the People's Committees of the Districts

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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3. "Veterinary Research Institutes, Veterinary Bacteriological Institutions and Veterinary Diagnostic Stations"

"Each People's Republic has a research institute, bacteriological institutions and diagnostic stations. In the entire FPR Yugoslavia exist five veterinary research institutes, six bacteriological institutions and five diagnostic stations. All of them are under the jurisdiction of the Veterinary Service of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry in the respective People's Republics. Artificial insemination centers are in some instances attached to the institutes. In some areas, however, district stations concern themselves with artificial insemination. Throughout the country exist five government-operated plants for biological products and one for the production of chemo-pharmaceutics. Each republic has a distribution center for veterinary supplies.

4. "Rules and Regulations Governing Veterinary Service"

"The Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry has issued basic regulations for the control of livestock diseases which define infectious diseases and which are subject to obligatory notification. These regulations also define the duties of the People's authorities, the veterinarians, the owners of livestock and every citizen in the case of an outbreak of disease. In addition to this, each People's Republic issues ordinances for the control of diseases of specific importance to its territory. The funds used in the control of diseases which have a considerable bearing upon the national economy, as for instance, foot-and-mouth disease, dourine, sheep pox, are derived from public sources.

5. "Dissemination of Information"

"Professional and scientific, as well as popular and informative literature is distributed by the Veterinary Associations, the veterinary departments of the universities, some institutes and the government. Eight veterinary journals are being published in Yugoslavia. Two of them are exclusively devoted to the publication of research results. Besides these professional journals, each People's Republic issues several agricultural periodicals written for the farm population. Some are weeklies or monthlies whereas one appears daily. Weekly radio programs on agricultural topics help to keep the farmer informed of problems concerning him. The Councils of Agriculture and Forestry in each Republic have editorial offices where agricultural literature such as popular books and pamphlets are edited. Such literature is published under the imprint of the Councils.

6. "Training of Veterinarians"

"The total number of veterinarians in FPR Yugoslavia is 11 hundred. Three veterinary departments exist at the universities:

"The veterinary department of Zagreb University was founded in 1919.

"The Belgrade Veterinary Department originated in 1936.

"In Sarajevo the Veterinary Department was established in 1949.

"Ten semesters of graduate study are required of students in the Veterinary Department before they can be admitted to the final examination. Only after these requirements are fulfilled the candidate is entitled to call himself a 'veterinarian'. The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is bestowed after the submission and acceptance of a dissertation.

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The Veterinary Departments of the universities includes institutes where research is carried out by professors and assistants. To train auxiliary personnel to assist veterinarians, a special type of school was inaugurated in the pre-war years for a transient period until sufficient personnel were secured.

7. "Agencies Concerned with the Promotion of Agriculture

"Apart from the government activities, farm cooperatives, youth clubs, professional associations of veterinarians and agronomists, institutes, veterinary stations and agricultural districts, instructors have their share in the work for promotion of agriculture. A considerable financial assistance for the veterinary institutions, clinics, preventive measures, etc is derived from credits provided by the Federal Insurance Administration. This administration issued insurance policies for 40% of all livestock. Ten percent of the income from this insurance is constantly diverted for use by the above-mentioned veterinary institutions."

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